MASON'S

COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'

MAGAZINE.

VOL. III. JANUARY, 1869. No. 1.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

With this number of the magazine, we enter upon the third volume, and shall take this occasion to chat a little with our readers, upon the past, present and future, as connected with our little publication.

The progress of this journal has been indeed gratifying; commencing Vol. 1st., with 100 subscribers, and reaching 500 before the end of Vol. 2d. What the future number of subscribers will be for Vol. 3rd, remains for our patrons to determine. Already we have received a number of new subscribers for this, the 3rd year of our journal, and a fair proportion of regular patrons, have signified their intention of continuing their names on our subscription books. We return our hearty thanks for the support we have thus far received, and shall esteem it an especial favor if we can receive before another month, the subscriptions of those who have been with us during the past year. For the present, all looks hopeful, and we feel no hesitation in announcing a speedy enlargement, and in addition, numerous cuts, besides interesting articles written expressly for this magazine.

The past year has been very prolific in numismatic news, and incidents. Several coin sales have occurred; a number of unique coins and medals have been brought to the surface, and all the numismatic societies at home and abroad have been busy with the scientific discoveries of the year. New collectors—in every branch of science—have been added to the thousands of experts, and the twin sciences of Numismatology and Philately are progressing with unexampelled industry and success.

When that happy day of "specie payments" arrives, and we can feel the bright glittering gold and silver in our palms, and hear the welcome musical clink of by gone days; when the precious coins jingled in our well fattened wallets, then will the numismatist rejoice, and pore over the precious stuff in search of specimens to add to his almost famished cabinet. To each and all we present the compliments of the season with the usual "Happy New Year," and our best wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of our subscribers and the "rest of mankind".''

HISTORY OF U. S. MEDALS,

From 1776 to 1868,

(*Including Army, Navy, Presidential and Miscellaneous,*)

The second medal ordered by Congress was struck upon the occasion of the surrender of Burgoyne and his army, Oct. 17, 1777, in honor of General Gates. This medal was of gold size 34. Obverse, head of Gen. Gates, *Legend;* HORATIA GATES, DUCI STRENUO, *Exerque,* COMITIA AMERI-

CANA. Reverse, Gen. Burgoyne and his troops are represented in the act of surrendering to Gen. Gates, *Legend*, SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL, *Exergue*, HOSTE AD SARATOGUM INDEDITION. ACCEPTO DIE XVII, OCT., MDCCLXXVII. This medal, as also the preceding, have been struck at U. S. Mint in copper.

Gen. Wayne was the recipient of a gold medal from Congress, upon the occasion of the taking of Stony Point, July 14, 1779, size 34. Obverse, an Indian Queen, presenting a crown to Gen. Wayne, from her left hand, while the right extends a laurel wreath.—Gen. Wayne is in the act of receiving the wreath. Below the Indian is an alligator and a bow, upon these a shield is resting, bearing the U. S. arms.—*Legend*, ANTONIO WAYNE, DUCI EXERCITUS, *Exergue*, COMITIA AMERICANA. Reverse, an American officer storming a fort, followed by his troops, which are seen advancing up the hill. Ships upon the river at the right, and troops marching along shore. *Legend* STONEY POINT, EXPUGNATUM, *Exergue*, XV, JUL MDCCLXXIX.

A silver medal was presented by Congress to Capt. Stewart, for his services in the taking of Stony Point, July 26, 1779. Obverse, similar to the preceding medal, with the exception that the Indian, typical of America, is presenting a palm branch to Capt. Stewart, and her left hand resting on a shield. *Legend*, JOHANNI STEWART, COHORTIS PRAEFECTO. *Exergue*, COMITIA AMERICANA. Reverse, bears the same engagement of Stoney Point as the preceding; in fact struck from the same die.

(*To be Continued.*)

WANTED!

A few December numbers, Vol. 2d., of this journal. Double cost, in trade, will be given for each clean number.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 10.

Were the Cents and Half-cents with lettered edges coined previously to, at, or subsequently to the time they were thus lettered? This question is answered by a piece in my cabinet, which I know to be a planchet intended for a 1793 Half-cent. It is lettered on the edge TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. The operation was then performed before the piece was stamped.

How do I know that my planchet was intended for the year 1793? For these reasons. It is smaller than the other halves with lettered edges,—smaller it is true than any of the year '93, but after coinage the expansion would probably be right for the smallest size of this date,—it also had two indentations just before the word TWO. All the other years have but one indentation, just after the word DOLLAR.

A Half-cent of 1804 presented me some time ago, with a suggestion to notice in one of these papers, is noteworthy on account of a breakage in the obverse die, almost precisely where a similar break occurred in that of the cent of the same date. Touching the top of the R in Liberty, it connects it with the T and Y, and terminates just beyond the last named letter. It is in the variety with the crossed 4.

We sometimes hear the broken die cent of 1836 spoken of. There were two dies of this year broken on the edge. On one it was opposite the sixth star, counting from the right to left, and commencing at the date. On the other a larger part was broken off between the seventh and eighth star, counting the same way.

We are told that in the year 1790, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian

Church of Albany, directed that "one thousand coppers be stamped *Church Penny*, and placed with the Treasurer, to exchange with members of the congregation, at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collections." Worn English half-pence appears to have been chosen, the letters of the word "Church" are in Roman caps, of "Penny" in script beneath. They are in a depressed circle with scolloped circumference. The reverse of the specimen, in my cabinet, is simply stamped with a six pointed star, having a circular depression in the centre. The star is not in the centre of the coin. Does it occur on every specimen? Joseph J. Mickley informed me that this was the case with his.

UNIQUE SILVER MEDAL.

We have in hand and for sale, a silver medal supposed to have been struck by U. S. Government, and presented to a Signer of the Declaration of Independence—name unknown. It is size of a Silver Dollar. Obverse; a spread eagle standing on an American shield; at the right and left of shield, two flags—the capped staffs of which are crossed at the base of the shield; at the left of the shield, an upright anchor, with cable attached; midway of the anchor a sword; above the eagle, an eye, with the representation of diverging rays; around the upper portion of the piece are 13 stars, the lower portion, *legend*, * "NATIONAL ***R****." Date beneath the shield nearly obliterated supposed to be 1800(?) A portion of the date, stars, and legend, obliterated. *Reverse, legend* around the border "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776." Across the field in seven lines the words: "FOR THE SUPPORT OF THIS WE PLEDGE TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOUR.

This piece is in very poor condition and has a small hole at top.

We are unable to find, at present, the true history or origin of the piece. It has been many years in the possession of a lady, who states that it was the personal property of a Signer of the Declaration. It may be an experimental dollar, but to all appearances, we should pronounce it a medal. Can any of our readers throw light upon this piece?

* We can only make out the letter R in the last word of this legend—suppose it to read "National Currency."—ED.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES. IN ENGLAND.

Interesting discoveries have just been made by the opening of a barrow on Tredinuy Hill, six miles west of Penzance, in Cornwall, England. The barrow is nearly a complete circle, with a diameter of thirty-eight feet, enclosed by an outer circle of large granite slabs set on edge. A trench having been sunk in the middle of the mound to a depth of about eighteen inches, the explorers came to a large pile of granite rocks heaped together promiscuously. The course of one of these, which sloped in an easterly direction at a distance of seven feet, was followed, and led to a flat stone three feet by two feet. On raising this stone the rim of an urn was seen, filled with fine dark earth, and further exploration proved that this was one of the ancient Celtic kist veans, and one which has turned out to be unique in that district. Instead of being formed in the usual way of four stones set on edge, it was constructed of two stones to each wall, the upper one slightly overlapping the other in such a manner that the urn, which was placed

mouth downwards, was tightly wedged.

The only other kist of this description ever discovered in Cornwall was at Gwithian, in 1741. The kist now discovered is about one foot square and just large enough to contain the urn, which is one foot high and nine inches in diameter at the mouth. It is ornamented round the upper part by three bands of rude irregular indentations, which extend over four knobs or handles protruding from the sides. The style of pottery is rude, and the vessel is not so well baked as most of the urns which have been found in the neighborhood. With the exception of the bottom the urn is perfect. It was filled with human bones, very much less burnt than those found on previous occasions, some of the bones being so perfect that a medical gentleman, who formed one of the exploring party, indentified them as those of a woman.

In trenching round the large stones which covered the kist vean, great quantities of charred wood were found, and nearly a car load of ashes, as fresh and white as if the fire had been but recently extinguished. Among the ashes were several pebbles and flour chippings of flint, the usual characteristics of these pre-historic interments. No other kist, however, could be found within the barrow. From these discoveries it is considered that the mode of burial was this—a fire of wood was lit on a natural granite rock on the brow of a hill: on this the body was burnt, and the bones, being separated from the charred wood (which lay in this case all on the north side), were swept down the slope of the stone into the urn below, upon the mouth of which a turf was placed. The urn was then turned upside down, and the kist built round it, and covered by a flat stone.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE W. FAHNESTOCK.

Among the victims of the ill-fated steamer United States, which burned at Madison, Ind., on Friday night last, are Dr. George W. Fahnestock and daughter, of Philadelphia. Mr. Fahnestock was a son of the well known B. A. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, who amassed a large fortune in the patent medicine business, and died in 1862. He was born September 23, 1823, at Chambersburg, and was consequently 45 years of age.

He was married in 1846, to Miss Grace Ensey. Of this union only one child was born—Miss Grace E. Fahnestock, who at the age of 20 years met her death as above stated. All of Mr. Fahnestock's brothers and sisters are now dead, and his aged mother alone survives all the family. Mr. Fahnestock was an accomplished gentleman. Inheriting great wealth (said to be at least half a million dollars) he had little or no taste for pleasure.

From his boyhood he had an absorbing passion for antiquarian pursuits, and in them he spent his whole leisure time. He probably had, at his death, 50,000 pamphlets on American history, exclusive of his bound volumes. A short time ago he told us—"When I think I have got my little collection complete enough, I intend to bind them up and present them to some public institution."

But his generous plans are left uncomplete, unless he has by will made provision for the emergency.

Mr. Fahnestock has not been a resident of this City for some months, but has been absent travelling, principally through the Western States, making his residence temporarily at St. Paul, Minnesota.

To the Minnesota Historical Socie-

ty, in which during his stay he became greatly interested, his donations were almost princely. This year alone his donations of books, pictures, and money must amount to $1,000. In the death of such a man our whole State is loser.

MACKENSIE'S COLLECTION.

We are informed by Mr. Cogan of N. Y., that this collection will be offered for sale about the 15th of February. We have made application for catalogues, which will be sent to our subscribers in time for bids to be handed in. The Coins are very fine, and the American series very complete. The gold and silver, ancient and modern coins and medals are said to exceed anything yet offered at auction in that line.

PHILADELPHIA COIN SALE.

Three coin collections are nearly ready for public sale in this city. The time has not been fixed for either; but February is the month agreed upon. Catalogues will be sent, as usual, to all subscribers.

NEW YORK COIN SALE.

The Coins alluded to in our last number, to be sold Dec., 14, 15, 16, were of very little fictitious value, and scarcely worth the face.

"1815" CENTS.

We have received several communications in reference to "1815" cents. Some parties claim to have seen them, and others—bolder still—claim to possess a genuine cent of the date, 1815. We would say that there never was an 1815 cent coined by the U. S. Mint. Many reasons have been assigned. One reason stated, is that "a fire occurred at the Mint in 1815, and interfered with the coinage." Another reason given is the scarcity of copper that year. The latter is without doubt the true reason, as the copper was obtained for U. S. coinage from England, and at the close of the war with Great Britain, there was not sufficient copper on hand for a full supply of coins for the year 1815, and owing to the immense coinage of 1814 cents, it was not deemed advisable to get up dies for the year 1815.

NEW ISSUES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

NORTH GERMAN POSTAL CONFEDERATION.

The City of Frankfort, as well as other communities employing the kreuzer currency, under the influence of Prussia, in lieu of the groschen envelope chronicled in our last, have adopted, since the 1st of November, an envelope stamped with the 3 kreuzer, pink impression, used for the current adhesive. It is crossed by the inscription DREI KREUZER POST COUVERT. The same people employ the 1 kr. green adhesive stamp for newspaper and journal-bands. In the more northern parts, a ½ groschen, green, is similarly used.

BELGIUM

An emission of envelopes is decreed for this kingdom; but the well-known dilatoriness of its postal authorities renders the accomplishment of the intention a remote possibility. Witness the non-appearance of the 6 and 8 centimes adhesive, which were decreed to be issued, as "necessary for the public service," so long since as the 14th of March, 1867.

GRANADINE CONFEDERATION.

The current 5 centavos is now olive-yellow. A Parisian publication an-

nounces the existence of two new types for this republic, promising facsimiles of the same next month.

LUXEMBOURG.

The 4 centimes, much brighter in hue than formerly, is now issued with the perforations unmarked by colored lines, as is the case with some of the other values.

INDIA.

The pair of stamps here depicted,

of which the design and execution are alike models of excellence, the proofs of which we described last year as shown in the Paris Exhibition, are used like others of the same nature, stamped with the words SERVICE and POSTAGE in green letters. Their normal color is violet. The proofs were bright green for the 4 annas, and a rich violet-mauve for the other. The 8 pies, unwatermarked, is also found stamped with the word POSTAGE in small, black letters; and the ½ anna blue, watermarked as usual, with the same word in larger letters. The 8 annas stamp is said to have been used for eleven days only.

MEXICO.

The ugly cut on the stamp is a handsome likeness of the highest value of the new Mexicans described last month. The portrait turns out to be that of the Cure Hidalgo, as we at first suggested. One of our contemporaries thinks—but in this instance we opine "the wish is the parent to the thought"—that such an uncouth abortion must be provisional. The 4 reales black on yellow has also been in recent use; and a couple more of the Guadalajara type have turned up: a 2 reales, pink on laid paper (1867); and a 1 real, green on plain paper (1868).

NORWAY.

The local for Bergen, briefly alluded to last month is here represented. It was emitted on the 1st of July, and for the use of the city only. It is brown on white, value 2 skilling.

BARBADOES.

The same mail brought the shilling stamp, same color as formerly, but on a slightly tinted paper; the sixpenny still remaining a bright vermilion, but the fourpenny in two shades of red, one brighter than the other, and neither of them corresponding with those we had seen previously.

WESTERN STAMP DEALER.

We call special attention to advertisement of L. W. Durbin, on cover of Magazine. Mr. Durbin is a reliable dealer, and our Western friends should call upon him.

COIN AND STAMP EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 7th, 1868.

Dear Sir : I have just received the December number, of the *Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and I see that you have an exchange department in it. I have for exchange, U. S. newspaper stamps, Canada envelopes on buff, Mexico 8rls brown, sets of Sicily, Spain, 1854, 1rl, 2rls and 5rls, used ; all the rare Confederates and a great many other stamps, all genuine. I wish in exchange, Peru ½ pe corienties, 1rl me, blue, any of Bolivia, any of 1st, 2d, or 3d issue of British Guiana, Canada 12d, Natal 1st issue, Newfoundland 6d, 6½d, 13 scarlet, 8d lake, Sandwich Islands 2, 5, 13c, in fancy border and any other rare stamps. I also want a set of Blood's post stamps used, and any other U. S. Local stamps, if possible, I would like them on the original letters on which sent. I also want the following U. S. Revenue stamps : Charter Party $1, Inland Exchange 3 cents, Insurance, 10c, 50c and $1, Manifest $10, Lottery Ticket 50c, Playing Cards 10c, Power of Attorney 50c and $200.

For any or all of the above I will give good exchanges. If you can supply me with any of the above, please so inform me what and at what prices. Please insert as much as you can of the above in your exchange column.

You have not as yet opened the store or branch office in N. Y. Do you still intend to, and do you not want to enter into an engagement with me ? Have you a lot of $1 and $2 U. S. Revenues on hand ? If so will you send me 50 or 100 of each, with your price on inspection and I will keep what I want and return the rest by return mail with cash. Can you supply me with Blood's or any other genuine used U. S. Locals and if possible, on the original letter ? at what prices ? Hoping to hear from you soon, I am sir,

Yours truly, J. A. P., M. D.

New Sharon, Franklin Co., Me. Dec. 7 '68

Mason & Co.

Gents : I have silver dollars of 1859 and '60 from the Orleans Mint, both been circulated some, (the latter was a proof) that I wish to exchange for some U. S. cents. The cents that I want are 1793, '96, 1804, and '09. Now I dont expect coins in extra condition, but those that will pass muster will do.

Yours respectfully, J. F. P.

CROWDED OUT.

History of Pattern Pieces and the 1793 cents, will be continued in next number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 8th, 1868.

Gentlemen : Your magazine of the present month duly received. I, for one, am very glad to see the next volume commence Jan. 1st, and enclose $1,50 to pay for the magazine for coming year. At what price could you procure me a Maximillian half-dollar in good condition. [$3 to $5.—Ed.]

An early answer to the above question, and an acknowledgement of receipt of subscription will oblige.

If you are so anxious to increase the size of your magazine, why not raise the subscription price, or would the extra amount frighten some subscribers.

With my best wishes for the prosperity and success of your magazine.

Very truly yours, H. S.

Baltimore, Dec. 1st, 1868.
Messrs. MASON & Co.

Gentlemen : I have in my possession a very curious piece of workmanship. It is a Watch of a pattern seldom (if ever) seen. I bought it from a lady, who, though once rich, is now in very destitute circumstances, and had to part with it from want. It is much larger than most watches, and works upon the same principle as a clock, that is with a pendulum. Upon the case are engraved all sorts of figures (very ancient), the face has the makers name engraved upon it, "John Holstied, London."

It would be impossible to give anything like a correct description of it. The Maryland Historical Society have seen it, and pronounce it very valuable ; they say it cannot be less than 200 years old, and think the case was imported from "China," and the works made in London. What I wish to know is, from the description, could you form any idea, as to what it could be sold for in your city. The Historical Society have made me an offer, but I would like to do better. Your attention will oblige, Very truly,

N. R. WOODWARD, JR.,

Reading, Dec. 7th, 1868,

Dear Sirs : I have on hand a large collection—one that I was collecting this 30 years—Copper, Silver, Brass, large number of coppers, Cards of places of business, proof set in silver since 1859, silver and bronzed medals, copper pennies, nickle 1856's, Washington (*genuine*) pennies, a piece of George and Martha Washington's coffin and 3 grey hairs of Gen. Geo. Washington and a piece of silk of Martha Washington s dress, a silver medal of one of the 1st Juryman (1839) of Peruvian Government, worth in weight $1,60 in silver, with suitable inscription on, very rare, silver coin of all description, large or small.

145 copper pennies, from 1793 to 1856; 110 Half-pennies, copper, 1797 to 1867, and a great many duplicates of pennies; 500 pieces of money cards of different countries, good and fair specimens, copper and brass all sizes and kinds, among them are 3 pieces of copper, from the ruins of Pompeii, odd, rare and in good state, and a Washington penny, held by an old gentleman for 20 years and another by an old lady 25 years.

I dont think that you can name a country, that I dont have some pieces therefrom in copper and brass. Now silver pieces of all kinds, about 160 different sizes and kinds, small ones now I have at least 20, and of larger kinds ; some very rare and worthy of note and also about $10 in currency, just new from press, which can be seen at my place. Yours,

J. B. S.

[We insert the above for the benefit of Coin collectors and dealers who are apt to follow the trail of such an *ignis fatuus* as this collection proved to be. Bright and early we started for the Depot of Reading R. R., and in a short time landed at Reading, in search of the collection of coins described above. We found the coins, and oh, ye enthusiastic numismatists, give ear : a box of tokens, English, Irish and American, a half gallon, good measure, of cents and half-cents—*all dates*, except some 30 or 40 of the important and desirable ones. Coins from all countries, sure enough, with a "horse head" from New Jersey besides.

Five franc piece from France, English florin, Japanese and Chinese brass coins, German krenzers, Russian kopecs, Canadian tokens, etc., etc. But what of the Washington cents ? Beautiful *specimens of the science of electrotyping*, and about as valuable as the best copper coins in the collection.

We had in our school boy days read of Washington's gray hairs "going down in honor to the grave," but it seems three of them went down in sorrow to—Reading! How in the name of all that is sanctified, this teutonic coin monger of Reading became possessed of Washington's hairs, pieces of his coffin and pieces of Martha's dress, confuses us. Is he the "surviving servant," of whom we read annually, who nursed the great and good father of his country, and who makes yearly pilgrimages to Mount Vernon? How else came he possessed of these relics? We did not buy the above described collection. The Washington relics were too much for us, and then there was the hide of a whale, caught in the Delaware river, and curiosities of this sort enough to stock a museum.

We came back from Reading, a sadder, if not a wealthier man, having for the one hundreth time learned wisdom enough to last us until another famous collection turns up for sale somewhere way off in the country, where for 30 year some idiot collects bungtowns, grasshoppers, whales, and tomb-stone relics.—Ed.]

Providence, Pa., Dec. 12th, 1868.
Mason & Co.

Gents: Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable magazine, of the meaning of the common measure of the size of coins. In describing the medal, Washington before Boston, you say it is 42 sixteenths in size, the question is, what is meant by sixteenths? I have made a diligent search among all books I could find relating to the subject, but have found no satisfactory information. If you will give the information desired, you will at least oblige me, and many others.

Respectfully, W. H. P.

[American scale for obtaining diameter of medals is divided into sixteenths of an inch.—Ed.]

New Haven, Ct., Dec. 4th, 1868.
Messrs. Mason & Co.

Gents: I will obey your command by sitting down immediately, and enclosing my subscription to the 3rd Volume. I think it was best to change the publication of the first numbers of the magazine from April to January. I am glad you intend to enlarge the magazine, I hope your subscription list will grow larger and larger. I will aid you all I can. You must excuse me for troubling you so much, by asking so many questions. I have one more which I will ask you, viz.: (I read the following in a newspaper, is it true?) The first coins of any metal issued by the United States, were three hundred tons of copper cents, coined at New. Haven in 1787. I have the impression it is wrong, but am not certain.

I have a very fine 1793 Half-cent, I will send you an impression of it when I go home. Wishing you success with your 3d Volume, I remain,
Yours Truly, R. A. M.

[The above statement in relation to the 1787 cents is correct.—Ed.]

Montreal, Dec., 14th, 1868.
Mason & Co. Dear Sirs:

Reckon me on your muster-roll for Vol. 3d. I enclose $2 00 which will leave a trifle margin for postage, and for which I shall feel obliged if you will post me a Catalogue of the coming sale, which you mention in your last number—indeed I would at all times be much obliged if you would send me any Cataloges as they are published.

Can you furnish me with any infor-

mation in your next number to the two queries below ?

I have a half-cent 1828, with 12 stars only, is it rare? [A little scarce, only.—Ed.]

Which are the years of U. S., cents in which any difference in the numbers of the stars has happened ? [1808 only.—Ed.]

My questions have grown into three; pray pardon my troubling you, and I will do my *possible* to make you up a small commission soon.—H W.

[No trouble at all, A subscriber who thinks of, and encloses the extra postage demanded from us on all Canadian subscribers, can never give us any "trouble."

O, signifies New Orleans Mint.
C, " Charlotte, N. C. "
S, " San Francisco, Ca., "
D, " Dahloghena, Ga., "
Ed.]

REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. A., Phila.—Your subscription heads the books for 1869. Stop in and see our fresh stock of albums, coins, stamps, &c.

M. Hersch, Susquehanna Depot. —$1 50 at hand.

P. E. R., Washington, D. C.—The piece of Sevres china you deseribe is evidently a portion of the "Cincinnati Set," formerly belonging to General Washington. Step in the Patent Office (Museum Dept.) in your city, and you will see a large number of Washington relics, handsomely arranged in glass cases, and many similar articles to those you deseribe. Nearly all the "Cincinnati Set" in the Patent Office have been placed there since 1861. Our Mr. Mason was employed by the Interior Department, under Secy. Usher, to recover the Washington relics which were stolen from Gen. Lee's residence at Arlington Heights, during the war: and to our numismatic co-worker belongs the credit of unearthing these valuable mementos of Washington, and restoring them to the U. S. Government.

S. R., New York.—Our coin cuts not quite ready. See February number.

R. A. M., New Haven, Conn.—Answered elsewhere. Glad you are with us for the *third* year. Hope to hear from you oftener.

C. W. McO., *Gazette Office*, Pittsburg.—Sent you the stamps in exchange. Can you make up another club of 10 in P. A club of ten names received for $10.

J. R., Salem.—Sent you the '93, and entered your name for one year. Send us the numismatic news of your vicinity.

J. F. P., New Sharon.—Will send the half cents in due time. Have a lot of rare dates coming to fill all half cent orders.

H. J. W., New Haven.—Deduct 25c. when sending subscription for 1869. We have beautiful proof 1856 nickels. You can exchange if you wish.

Ufford & Co., Troy.—Sent October number to W. Troy. Subscription received.

G. F. D., Boston.—Answered your letter. Have fine 1793 for you.

A. H., Dillsburg.—Good again. Thanks.

C. W. C., Jackson.—All right now. Magazines mailed.

C. A. B., Granville.—Your letter with $2 never received. You received the coins, so let the loss go with others we occasionally meet with. 1799 cents at $2, $3 and $5.

N. W. P., Providence.—Name entered. Coins sent.

R. P. & Son, Deersville.—1805 *sent*. The latter word expresses the

coin or fact, while the mail expresses the matter. Pardon the badinage and renew the subscription.

G. M. P., TROY.—We don't want *money* from *you*. Your address will remain on our books *forever*, or during the life of our JOURNAL. Pray for its success.

L. S., CINCINNATI.—Will write about the partnership. Prefer a man having a knowledge of stamps.

OUR NUMISMATIC AND PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

We have received a very respectable number of the likenesses of prominent Coin and Stamp Collectors, and from a careful examination of each individual fac simile, we feel proud to say our constellation of Photographic gems will be a valuable acquisition to our Magazine, and a capital means for subscribers to exchange civilities and become better acquainted. It was our intention to have the photographic plates in the present number, but we have concluded to await the reception of a few more prominent phisiogs, promised us, but not yet forthcoming. The faces will be arranged in numerical order—without names, or addresses—and photographed in a group. With each Magazine will be issued a Supplement for *private use only*, (not bound with the Magazine), containing corresponding numbers to those on the photographic plate, with the name of each person represented.

All persons who have subscribed to Vol. 3d., previous to the 1st of April, 1869, will receive the number containing the likenesses of prominent numismatists. As we do not print enough copies to supply back numbers of the different volumes, but simply issue an edition to cover names already on our subscription books, and a few specimen copies, it is absolutely necessary that our patrons send early notice of renewal in order to secure complete volumes. We are entirely out of 1st, and 11th numbers of Vol. 1st, and number 8 of Vol., 2d. By subscribing now, there will be no necessity of paying hereafter $5 per volume, as has been done in the case of Vol. 1st, now out of print.

PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS.

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4	1794, '95 '96 good.	1 50
5	1794, '95 '96 extra good.	2 50
6	1797 1798 very good.	50
7	1799 very poor.	2 00
8	1799 very fair.	5 00
9	1799 very good.	10 00
10	1800, '01, '02 '03 very good.	1 25
11	1804 fair.	1 50
12	1804 very fair.	2 50
13	1804 good.	5 00
14	1805, '06 '07 poor.	25
15	1805 '06 '07 fair.	50
16	1805, '06 '07 good.	1 50
17	1808 fair.	25
18	1808 good.	50
19	1809 poor.	50
20	1809 good.	1 50
21	1810, '11 '12 poor.	25
22	1810, '11 '12 very good.	1 00
33	1813 '14 '16 good,	50
24	1817 1820 very good.	40
25	1821 1824 good.	50
26	1825 1830 very good.	30
27	1857 very good.	15

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30	7941'95 fair.	50
31	1794 '95 good.	1 00
32	1797 1800 fair.	30
33	1803, '04, '05, '06'07, very good.	50
34	1808, '09 '10, very good.	35
35	1825 1829 very good.	25
36	1832 1835 very good.	25
37	1849 1851 very good.	15
38	1853 1857 very good.	25
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43	Ver. N. Y. good.	1 75
44	Const, 2, good.	1 00
45	Louisiana R. F. good.	1 00
46	Rosa Ameri. Penny, fair.	2 00
47	do do good.	3 50
48	do halfpenny, fair.	1 00
49	do do do good.	2 00
50	Franklin Cent, good.	75
51	Washington 1783, good.	50
52	Washington 1791, poor.	3 50
53	Washington 1791, good.	5 00
54	N. A. Token, 1781, good.	50
55	Pitt Token, 1776, fair.	1 25
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56	1856 Nickel, good.	1 00
57	do very fine,	1 25
58	do proof.	2 50
59	Indian Head, 1858 nickel, good,	1 25
60	do do proof.	1 50
61	Flying Eagle, 1855 fine.	1 25
62	1854 no stars cent. fine.	1 75
63	1836 silver dollar, ex. good	5 00
64	1863 2 cent piece, proof.	5 00
65	do proof.	5 00
	Foreign Coins.	
66	12 different coins, very good.	50
67	15 do do very good.	1 00
68	10 do dd extra fine,	1 50
69	5 Roman coins, good.	1 00
70	5 silver foreign, good.	50
71	10 do good.	1 00
72	25 do good.	5 00
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73	10 cards, good.	35
74	10 fine.	50

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